

#### 4. MODUS OPERANDI

##### 4.1. Grid Cutting

In order to facilitate the detailed exploration surveys of the area, it was necessary to erect surveyed grids. These grids were utilised for geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Major grid cutting programmes were done by outside contractors, with Comstaff personnel being used for some infilling and extension work. It was important for the lines to be sufficiently wide for the transport of bulky geophysical equipment, but some of the earlier lines were poorly cut and access is restricted.

##### 4.2. Surveying and Compilation

All tracks, grid lines and costeans were surveyed using tape and compass. The surveys have been tied in to National Metric Co-ordinates to facilitate transfer of the data to recently compiled 1:5000 base sheets of the region. All the field data has been transferred to survey data sheets and dispatched to Technical Computing Services of Melbourne for processing. The intention has been to have all the survey data computerised, and computer print outs of all plans made available for the addition of field data.

Several problems have been encountered with this method of plan preparation, not least of which has been the time lag between the presentation of the field data and the production of the final print out in a usable form. Errors are inherent in any tape and compass survey, especially in this area of severe relief and dense vegetation, but there is no allowance for this in a strict computer programme. It has been necessary in many instances to manually plot the slope corrected field data in order to produce a usable plan. In this way, all coincident survey points can be plotted to represent their actual field relationship.

Computer plots of profiles have proved useful where the topographic, geochemical and geophysical profiles can be combined on a single plan.

The standard scale of plan for presentation of data